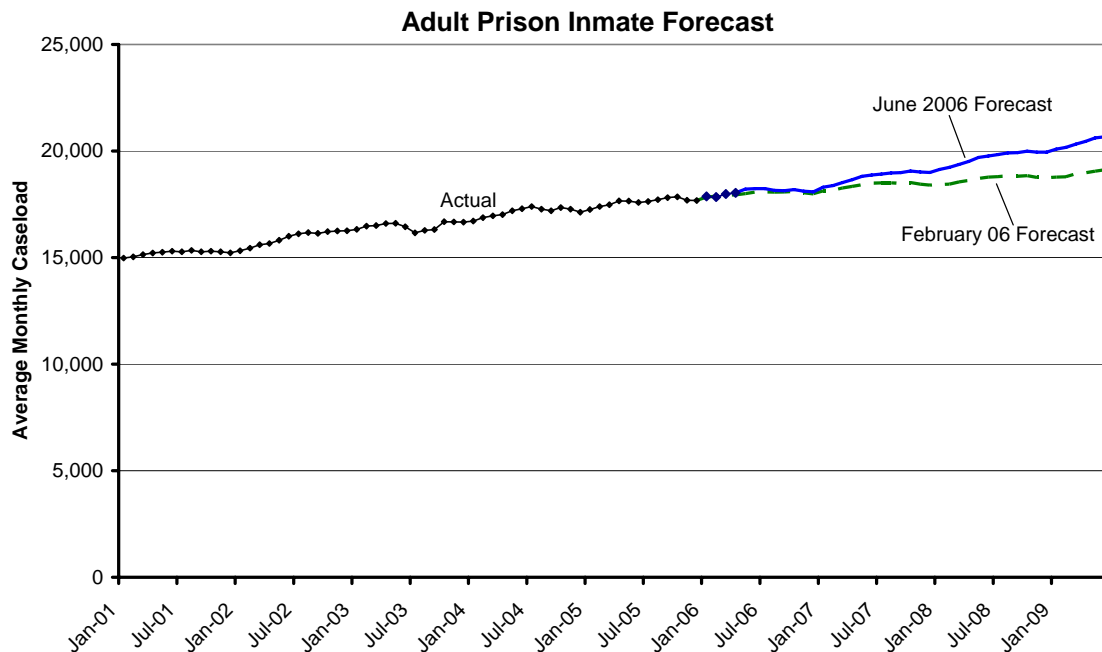


Corrections

Adult Inmate Population

Caseload Forecast Council
June 7, 2006



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-06 Forecast	Jun-06 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2006	17,839	17,882	43	0.2%
2007	18,182	18,375	193	1.1%
2008	18,536	19,225	689	3.7%
2009	18,873	20,159	1,286	6.8%

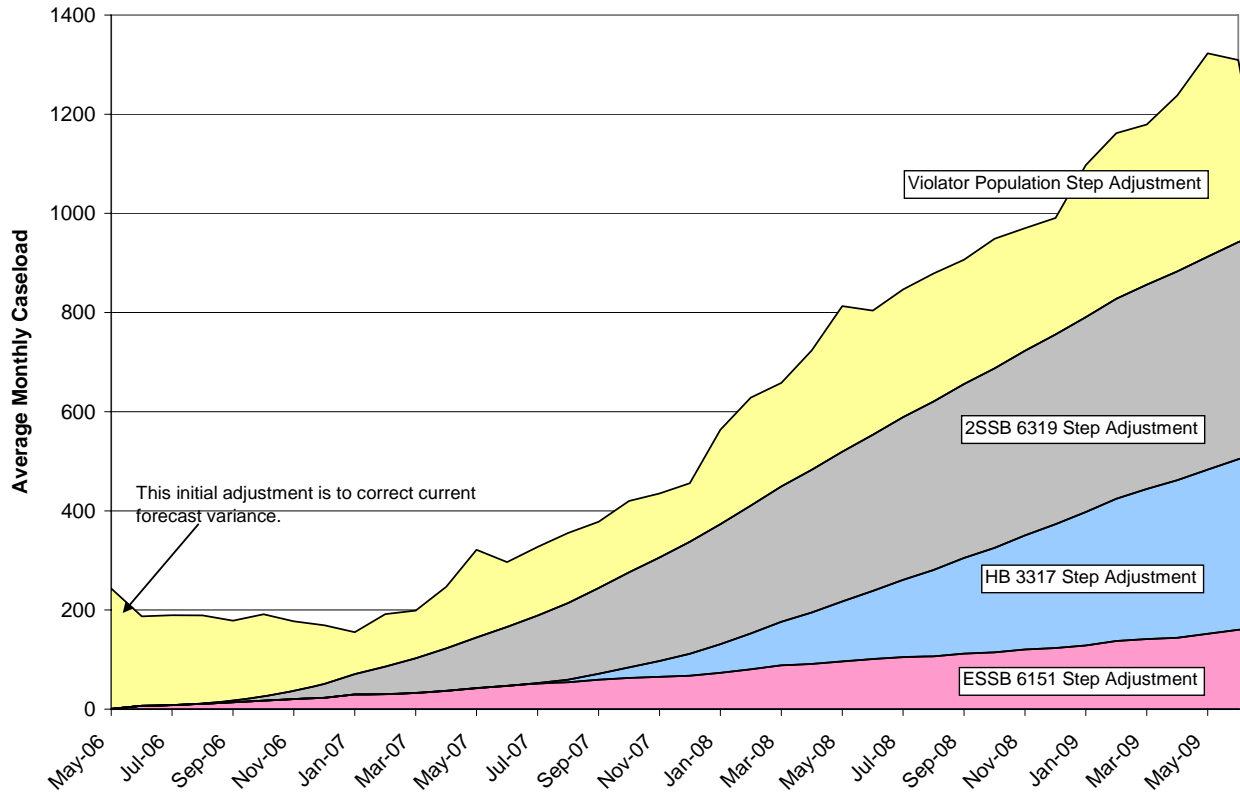
The **Adult Inmate** forecast includes populations under the state's jurisdiction and housed in institutions. It includes the effects of changing demographics, crime rates, prison usage, violations of community custody, and policy changes (new legislations or initiatives).

The June 2006 forecast is higher than the February 2006 forecast, primarily because of the following reasons:

- EHB 3317 (DUI Penalties) adjustment: passed in the 2006 legislative session, this bill makes drunk driving a felony if the offender: (a) has four or more prior offenses within ten years; or (b) has ever been convicted of vehicular assault while under the influence or vehicular homicide while under the influence.
- 2SSB 6319 (Failure to Register as a Sex Offender) adjustment: passed in the 2006 legislative session, this bill clarified for sex offenders that any knowing non-compliance with the registration statute constitutes Failure to Register as a Sex Offender. Second and subsequent convictions for the offense are ranked at seriousness level II, which would result in a mandatory prison term.
- Higher community custody violator assumption than that in the February 2006 forecast: the latest assumption is based on both the caseload trend in the past 12 months and the reasoning that the violator population still has room to grow because (1) High-risk offenders under community supervision have been increasing in number; (2) The number of violators (1,127 at the end of April '06), compared with total number of DOC community supervision cases (about 26,344 at the end of April '06), which are potential violation candidates, is still small.

- ESSB 6151 (Determinate plus sentences, passed in 2001) impact is estimated for months beyond June 2007. Because of a lack of relevant data, the February 2006 forecast accounted for this bill's impact only for the period of January 2006—June 2007. Using recently available data, the June 2006 forecast accounts for this bill's impact for the entire forecasting horizon.

Selected June 2006 Inmate Forecast Step Adjustments



There are other bills that are expected to impact the future inmate caseload, and they are incorporated in the forecast. These bills include:

- HB 1966 (Identity Theft)
- 2SSB6172 (Increasing penalties for specified sex offenses)
- E2SSB 6239 (Controlled substances, primarily methamphetamine)
- 2SSB6460 (Crime with sexual motivation).

Tracking the February 2006 Forecast

	Feb-06		Percent	
	Forecast	Actual	Variance	Variance
Jan-06	17,837	17,874	37	0.2%
Feb-06	17,891	17,844	-47	-0.3%
Mar-06	17,918	17,985	67	0.4%
Apr-06	17,949	18,037	88	0.5%

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

Fiscal Year	Caseload Change	Percent Change		Caseload
2001-2002	455	3.0%	Actual	15,462
2002-2003	883	5.7%		16,344
2003-2004	392	2.4%		16,736
2004-2005	652	3.9%		17,388
2005-2006	493	2.8%	Forecast	17,882
2006-2007	493	2.8%		18,375
2007-2008	850	4.6%		19,225
2008-2009	934	4.9%		20,159

Risk Assessment:

The main sources of risk for the inmate caseload forecast have usually been legislative changes. The June 2006 forecast is no exception. It incorporates six step adjustments for the bills passed during the 2006 session. It also has a number of step adjustments for bills passed in previous sessions. All these step adjustments share the common problems of (1) Being hampered by limited data or information; (2) Having used certain assumptions that may or may not be true in the future. As a result, these step adjustments can be higher or lower than the bills' actual impacts.

Furthermore, because of unavailability of data or relevant information, the June 2006 forecast does not account for all the bills passed during the session.

With the above limitations, the June 2006 forecast (for the period of May 2006—June 2009) has a moderate risk of being inaccurate.